REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,313.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2593	450	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers are booked to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KRIVA, (2,699 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Cabin Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shot of specie, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 20th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA ... 2107 424	.....	.....	6th Oct.
EUROPA 2277 424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA 2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA 2293 500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA.. 2273 486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnightly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
Second Class	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CERDIC are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th September 1875.

S. S. COOMASSIE—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they as Attornies for the Mortgagee, CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,

Constituted Attornies for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a Piano by Schroder, &c., &c., at Tardeo Bungalow, No. 32 opposite the Police Chowkey.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo opposite the Police Chowkey, the handsome household, furniture, plated, glass and porcelain, a piano by Schroder, &c., &c., of JAMES ASPIN Esq., proceeding to England, consisting of blackwood open carved sofa couch with spring and damask cushion, cheffon ier, round, pie ; dining, dressing washing, and camp tables, drawing and dining room chairs, cane seat, arm, and without arm chairs side board, teapoy, single and double screen iron cots, camp cots, chest of drawer, wardrobe, single and double light moonlamps, dressing glasses, pictures, &c., &c.

The above are already on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

3 bales grey dhooties.
5 cases colored prints.
500 pieces white longcloth.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY-BUILT UNFINISHED STEAMER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 2 d prixome, at 3 P.M., a newly-built but unfinished small sized steamer adapted for river navigation or traffic in the harbour, now lying at the Port Trust Gowring Dock near the Old P. and O. Co.'s Dock, at Mazagon, at the Extreme North End of the Elphinstone Reclamations.

The steamer is approached by a footpath over the above reclamations from behind the Portuguese Church at Mazagon.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P. M. at their rooms, Military Square No. 1.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods containing grey shirtings, jaconets and printed sarries, scarfs, 1 case silk damask lining for carriage, 2 cases looking glasses, 10 cases colour paper, 40 boxes old ports, 3 cases glassware, and 4 cases chimneys.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and porcelainware, a Beautifully Toned Square Piano, &c., at No 43 Marine Lines, Esplanade.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Captain H. W. Warner, leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware &c., at Victoria Cross road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th proximo, Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome house hold furniture &c. The property of a Gentleman Changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, glass, crockery, and plated articles, Broadwood's piano, a first-class Tonga, with a pair of strong full-sized Arab Galloway suitable for riding and driving, with a set of brass curricle harnesses, and a large collection of choice plants, &c., at the Collector's Bungalow, "Tanna"

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, all the valuable household furniture, &c, the property of J W Robertson, Esq, proceeding to Europe, comprising glass and procelainware plated articles piano and chamber candle-sticks, hot-water curry dishes, cruet frames, ice-pitcher, reading lamps, Elkington's plated fish knives and forks, a mahogany box of fiddle pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, a set of blackwood dining table in seven pieces, sideboard, inlaid pattern, blackwood arm chairs, leakwood folding whatnots, camp tables single and three fights hanging lamps, drawing room, easy rocking and rattan chairs, blackwood circular, pier and side tables conversation and half-backed couches a carved three seated ottoman teapoys, Ruth-b. Brussel's carpet a solid mahogany square pianoforte, by J. Broadwood and sons, carved chiffonier, Persian rugs, folding, prodica and American chairs blackwood wardrobes Clarke's purse, screens, bollette glasses dressing and washhand tables, reclining couches, camp cots, chest of drawers towel horses, dispense and cookroom articles, and a large collection of rare and choice plants would be put up in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers.

AT 2 P. M.

A first-class tonga with a pair of strong full sized Gallowrys and a set of brass curricle harness, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogue have been printed and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestio, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 37, Mortimer Street, London W, en sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d. and

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY JEWANJEE & Co.

This WELL-KNOWN HOTEL will be OPENED on the 2nd October 1875.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co.
(LIMITED),
BOMBAY.

JUST ISSUED,

TREACHER and COMPANY'S (Limited) *Revised Price Current* of Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., &c.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COLLIER'S
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE
CIDER.

THE NEW SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the previous high reputation of the Brand.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9 0
Pints do. do. „ 6 0

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO
FOR CIGARETTES,
IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT
Cash Rs. 1-8 ; Credit Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKETING, YACHTING, AND POLO SHIRTS.

NO. 1, ROYAL BLUE and BLACK STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 2, NAVY BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs 5.

NO. 3, ORANGE and BLACK STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 4, ROYAL BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 5, SCARLET BLACK and YELLOW STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 6, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 7, ROYAL BLUE and SCARLET STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 8, BLACK and VIOLET STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 9, SCALLET and BLACK STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 10, SCARLET, ROYAL BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 11, SCARLET and WHITE STRIPES, Long Sleeves, Rs. 5.

NO. 12, RED and WHITE STRIPED MERINO VESTS, Rs 7-8 to Rs. 8-8.

NO. 13, BLUE and WHITE STRIPED MERINO VESTS, P. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8.

NO. 14, BLUE and WHITE STRIPED CASHMERE VESTS, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 15, LILAC and WHITE STRIPED MERINO VESTS, Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.

NO. 16, NAVY BLUE FRANKLIN FROCKS with Collars, Rs 5-8 to Rs. 7.

NO. 17, ROYAL BLUE FRANKLIN FROCKS with Collars, Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8.

LONG STOCKINGS,
in the following colours, for Men.

NO. 1, ROYAL BLUE and BLACK STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 2, NAVY BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3, ORANGE and BLACK STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 4, ROYAL BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 5, SCARLET, BLACK and YELLOW STRIPES, Rs 2-8.

NO. 6, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 7, ROYAL BLUE and SCARLET STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 8, BLACK and VIOLET STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 9, SCARLET and BLACK STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 10, SCARLET ROYAL BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Rs. 2-8.

NO. 11, SCARLET and WHITE STRIPES, Rs. 2 8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON and Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixth October 1875, at 3 P. M., for transacting the following Business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st July 1875.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but are re-eligible for election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Office : No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 29th September 1875.

MON. CROUEY, OF PARIS.

ROUSE up, Man, to the fact of your having robbed me of genius that excels human genius.

I have knocked your head off, and it lies in the dust UNDER MY TREAD !

My next shall unmask a Scoundrel to the World.

D. P.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERED OFFICE of this COMPANY has been THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 5, Hornby Row.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 28th September 1875.

FOR SALE, at our GODOWNS :—

	Quarts.	Pints. 2 doz.
CHAMPAGNE—F. THERSTAPPEN.	Rs. 33	36
SPARKLING HOCK	„ 30	33
Do. MOSELLE	„ 32	35

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13	1½ inches, per ounce	Rs. 4 8
„ 14	„ „ „	4 0
„ 17	„ „ „	5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8	½ in „ „	2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets		5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Canoe-shaped OPEN CARRIAGE in excellent order, and a pair of showy, fast-trotting AUSTRALIAN HORSES. Apply to "C G F.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Calcutta-built BUGGY and a CHESNUT ARAB, with a set of English Harness, Rs. 700. W. ADAMS, High Court.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH IMPORTATION
OF
WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING No. 1	per doz. Quarts	Rs.	13 0
BODENHEIMER	„ „ Quarts	„	15 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	8 8
GEISENHEIMER	„ „ Pints	„	9 0
NIERSTEINER	„ „ Quarts	„	20 8
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„ „ Quarts	„	22 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	„ „ Quarts	„	26 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„ „ Quarts	„	28 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„ „ Quarts	„	32 0
Do.	„ „ Pints	„	17 0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climate, no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES.
FROM BUTLER and SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz.	Rs.	25
RED SEAL, Rich Brown	„	„	27
YELLOW SEAL, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine	„	„	30

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	per doz. Quarts	Rs.	30 0
Do. do.	„ Pints	„	16 0
Do. do. NONPAREIL	Quarts	„	38 0
Do. do.	„ Pints	„	20 0
CHAMPAGNE, DRY, EWALD & Co.'s	„ Quarts	„	34 0
Do. do.	„ Pints	„	18 0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés,
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION,
to prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
oods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

S. ROSE & CO.
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SUNDRIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

DESKS and NEW PATTERN WRITING CASES of Wood and Leather, in every variety ..... from Rs. 10 to Rs. 120
INDIAN DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX—Strongly manufactured in metal, Japanned in black with broad Gold Lines and Gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobb's Patent Lock.
The Ltd contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c. ; size 16½ inches by 12 inches by 7½ inches deep. Cash Rs. 45

THE OFFICIAL AND MERCANTILE LETTER AND DOCUMENT READY REFERENCE CASE.

In best quality, extra stout Japanned Tin, with Alphabetical Divisions, and with Mordan's Patent Seven guard Lock.

No. 1 Size, 23 inches by 16 inches wide, by 11 inches deep (Compartments 3½ inches wide) ..... Cash Rs. 70 0
No. 2 Size, 27½ inches by 19½ inches wide, by 12½ inches deep (Compartments 4½ inches wide) ..... Cash Rs. 100 0

COPYING PRESSES.

The Patent Double-Lever Copying Press, size 8 vo. 4to and foolscap ..... Rs. 22, Rs. 44, and Rs. 55 0
Blotting Cases—Leather, Morocco and Russia Leather, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 0

INDIA OFFICE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

SEVEN INDIAN WEIGHTS.
½ Tola—1 Tola—1 Tola—2 Tolas—4 Tolas—8 Tolas—16 Tolas
SIX ENGLISH WEIGHTS. 32 0
¼ Ounce—½ Ounce—1 Ounce—2 Ounces 4 Ounces—8 Ounces

LADY'S NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or Imitation Dead Gold-Work ..... Rs. 16 0
Postage Scale (small size) 10 0
ELECTRIC CALL-BELL—In neat Bronzed or Gilt Metal 10 0

Ink, Inkstands, &c.

Portable Writing Ink, per packet 0 8
Instantaneous Ink Generators, to be had in four Colours, Black, Red, Blue, and Violet, each 1 0
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each 3 0
Magic Inkstand for Pockets ..... Rs. 1 8
Inexhaustible Fountain Inkstand, Black or Violet, each ... 2 0
The New Double-spring Inkstand 3 0
Registered Trefoil Inkstand 6 0

LEAD PENCILS—For Office Use, from 3 as. each .....
RULING PENCILS—1-8 per Dozen, or each 0 5
ALUMINIUM PENCIL CASES—From Rs. 2 to 5 0
INK WELL PENS—These Pen are similar in construction to ordinary Pen Nibs, but are fitted with a spoon-like tongue, which takes up and retains a large quantity of ink than usual. Price per Card of 13 ..... 1 0
INDIA RUBBER PENS 0 6
BOARD CLIPS—A cheap and convenient Clip for Letters and Documents, label and double-spring bronze catch ... 1 0

Sundries.

Parlour Paste, for Mounting Photographs, Drawing Prints, &c. 1 0
Household Liquid Glue, for repairing Wood, Ivory, Leather, &c. 1 8
India Rubber Gum Brushes in four sizes, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 ..... 0 6
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B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 28TH SEPT. 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, the sales only reaching 10,000 bales, prices being unchanged with the exception of Mid. Orleans, which has given way 1/16d. per lb. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 8,000 bales, actual imports 33,000.

From New York Reuter quotes both Mid. Uplands on the spot, and futures ¼ cent per lb. lower. Gold is still 116¼, but Exchange on London has declined to 4·80¼. The Receipts at the ports for the two days are 17,000 bales against 12,000 last year, the figures for the three days being 17,000, against 20,000 last year, 19,000 in 1873, and 25,000 bales in 1872.

At the London Tanned Skin Sales yesterday 1,300,000 skins were offered. There was a fair demand, but nothing is said as to any change in prices. The Coffee market closed steady but without movement in values, and Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are also unaltered.

A withdrawal of £69,000 from the Bank of England, destination unknown, took place yesterday, but the demand for Gold is not assuming the extent which seemed generally expected, and from the fact of the open market rate being still ¼ under the Bank minimum, it does not appear that any immediate expectations of dearer money are entertained. Consols this morning are quoted at 94. French Rentes at 104. Reuter's quotation for Bar Silver again comes 56 7/16d. per oz, showing that 56¼d. must have been a mistake, and as there has been nothing here to cause any movement in STERLING EXCHANGES yesterday's level is still maintained. Rates are firm, but the extent of actual business is not sufficient to test them. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d. 25-32	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 5-32	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 10d. 1-8	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 10d. 3-16	,,

On Calcutta the Accountant-General is believed to be still a seller of demand at 99⅛, but otherwise there is nothing to report. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and values the same in every respect.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been very dull and prices generally are lower where business has been done. Bank of Bombay's have declined 1 per cent. owing to the Government announcement as regards their connection with the Bank. Spinning Shares, with the exception of Bombay United, which have advanced Rs. 30, are also lower. Dhurrumsey's have declined Rs. 25, Fleming's Rs. 10, Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, Morarjee Rs. 20, Oriental's Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON there is still next to nothing doing, and although the market is very much depressed, it is impossible to quote any actual change in prices which are purely nominal.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2 by Steamer and £2-2-6 by sail to Liverpool.

In PIECE GOODS no transactions of any importance have transpired, and from first hands and the Bazaar alike there is almost nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	695
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	111
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,150
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	p.a.	Maragon Land	700
6,000	1,000	all	16 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	215·20	8 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
—	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
—	£20	65· 7·3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
—	100	100	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,150
—	£18	197·9·16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

15/-	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,325
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.a.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	710
400	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,700
1,000	500	all	...	Bellary	725
150	500	all	60 p.c.	Bernay Company (New)	510
1,000	350	all	200 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	3 0
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75	Carnac Co.	925 xd
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
1,000	1,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	500	half	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	300
350	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
300	1,000	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
800	2,000	15 p.c.		Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	315
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	375
5,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	375
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	...	1,800	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.	585
400	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.

*For share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Alliance Spinning & Co.	2,000xd
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownugur M. & P. Co.	1,450
1,000	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,000 xd
2 400	500	300	30 p.c.	Bombay Spinning	185
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	875
8,000	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	990
1,800	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Fleming & W. Co.	1,000
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	940
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jewraj Budloo Mills	1,050
...	500	...	500	Khandesh Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	...	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,030
2,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
1,000	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Oriental	920
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,000	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	235

For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	96	1194	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	150	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650xd
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,000	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld.	86
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	23
1,000	500	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	375
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Victor	Pond	Muscat.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Canara, to Coast & Calcutta.
Steamer Pahlwan, Coast & Carwar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
25	Bokhara (s)	London.
	Hankow (s)	London.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
24	Africa (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 34 casks glassware, Nensey Nuthoo; 5 cases sherry and 1 case claret, W Watson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 59 casks beer, C E Mitchell and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 110 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 boxes claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Esperance, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s, 17 cases rum, 29 cases ginger wine and 17 cases whiskey, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 7 cases paint, W Nicol and Co; 160 bags sugar, Cooper Landing Company; 10 bales wool, Heemanund Khildass; 82 bales wool, Khuttow Naitha; 100 bales cotton, Mathooradass Vithuldass; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Monty Jeejeeboy; 50 bales cotton, Cokerda Khetsee; 184 cwts coir yarn, Moorajee Natha.

FOR ANCONA.

Hindostan s, 2920 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 230 cwts and 32 lbs teel seed, Finlay, Scott, and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 94 packages sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Khakee; 18 bales cotton, Khimsedass Hurmookroy; 59 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* September, 25.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

With reference to Notification No 1068, dated 20th Aug 1875 Capt A W Roberts, Offg Cant Mag, Morar, Political Asst, 1st class, and Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, availed himself of the privilege leave therein granted, on the forenoon of the 6th Sept 1875.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Dr K Burr, in medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency is granted privilege leave for one month from the 27th Oct next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.

The Resident is pleased to appoint, as a temporary measure, and pending receipt of orders from the Govt of India, Maj A H E Campbell, Cadre, 2nd Madras L. Cavy and Comdt of the Resident's Escort, to officiate as Cant Mag Secunderabad, vice Col R G Jones, who has retired from the service.

With reference to the above, Maj Campbell received charge of the Cant M.-g's Office from Col Jones on the afternoon of the 16th inst. Maj Campbell will, while so employed, exercise such civil and criminal powers as were vested in his predecessor.

CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Capt H Doveton, R E, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Lahore, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted him by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 367 of 14th Aug 1875, on the forenoon of the 30th Aug 1875, and Mr J Douglas, Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, assumed charge of the Examiner's Office on the same date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr F H Ashhurst, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in vernacular as required by P W Dept Code, Chapter II, Section 4 para 22, on the 26th Aug 1875.

Lieut L B D Hayes, Garrison Barrack-Master and Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Fort William Division, returned to duty from privilege leave on the forenoon of 7th inst.

Fourth grade Ex Engr Mr W H Johnson, C E, attached to Fort William Division, Military Works, returned from six week's privilege leave on the forenoon of 14th Sept 1875 The unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

With reference to Notification No 34, dated the 10th Aug 1875, Sergt J Herbert, Supervisor, is re-transferred from the 1st All-ahabad Division, Military Works, to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Sergt A McDowell, Overseer, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, from the 15th Sept 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr G F Lamb, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Col A F Baird, S C Ex Engr, 1st grade, posted to the 4th Circle, Military Works, by Inspector-General, Military Works in his Notification No. 80 of 8th Sept 1875, is appointed to the executive charge of the Jullundur Division, Military Works.

Mr F C Murray, Offg Ex Engr, made over and Col A F Baird, Ex Engr, took over charge of the Jullundur Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 13th Aug 1875.

With reference to Inspr-Genl's Notification No 63 dated 8th July, Lt G Hildebrand, A E, Ex Engr, made over charge of the Chindwara Division to Lt A E Ward, S C, Asst Engr, on the forenoon of the 1st Sept and availed himself of two months' privilege leave from the same date.

Offg Sergt McDonald is transferred from the 2nd Ranikhet Division to the Dugshaie Division, Military Works which he joined on the forenoon of the 9th Sept 1875.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr G S Rees is temporarily appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr P J E Spring, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Chenab Section, returned to duty from thirty days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 88, dated 28th Aug 1875, on the forenoon of 9th Sept 1875.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr George Hawkes, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, Nator Division, availed himself of the leave granted in Notification No 80, on the forenoon of 1st Aug.

Mr G J Boyts, Surveyo , Nator Division, is granted leave for six months without pay, he availed himself of this leave on the afternoon of the 17th Aug.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

Mr H Gower, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, is granted sick leave for two months, with effect from the 10th Sept 1875.

In continuation of this Office Notification No. 54, dated 23rd Aug 1875, Mr D O'Neill, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Ratlabad Division, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted him therein on the forenoon of the 6th Sept 1875.

With reference to the Director of State Railways' letter No 1829F, dated 3rd inst, Baboo Babu Mul. Apprentice Engr reports his arrival at Mhow on the forenoon of the 18th inst, and is posted to the Fatehabad Division, Neemuch State Railway.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd grade, Office of Controller of Accounts is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 20th inst.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr R O'Mullane, appointed a Sub-Storekeeper, 1st grade, for this Railway, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Lt J F Howson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, having returned from the 3rd, was granted him in this Office Notification No 94, dated 4th May 1875, on the afternoon of the 8th inst, the unexpired portion of his privilege leave is cancelled.

Mr E Murray, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, Bhawulpore-Khanpore Divi ions, is granted forty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Lt J S Bisco, S C, D py Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, availed himself of the leave granted him in Govt of India, P W D Notification No 385, dated 23rd Aug 1875, on the forenoon of the 15th inst.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Appointments in the Post Office Dept made by the Director General of the Post Offices.

Mr J Thadeus has been appointed to be Inspr of Post Office, Moolt an Division.

Mr G J Curtis has been appointed to officiate as Supernumerary Inspr of Post Office attached to the Postmaster-General's Office.

Mr N Feichnie has been appointed to be Inspr of Post Office, Durajat Division.

Mr J L Fendall has been appointed to officiate as Inspr of Post Office, Lahore Division.

Mr W S Hicks has been appointed to officiate as Inspr of Post Office, Hissar Division.

Baboo Sazawar has been appointed to be Supt, Dead Letter Office, Lahore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th September 1875.

Col W H Lowther, Bengal Infantry, is transferred from Jubbulpore to Dum Dum for general duty. To travel at the public expense.

Lt W J Clarke, R A, is directed to proceed from Attock to Gibraltar, and join No 5 Battery 17th Bde, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

The undermentioned officers of R A, will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburiness, viz :—

Capt G J Gillilee, D Battery 19th Bde R A, Capt E D Shafto, Supy 21st Bde, R A, Capt F E H Loraine, No 6 Battery 6th Bde R A, and Capt B L Tollicr, A Battery 4th Bde, R A.

Lt A J Pearson, A Battery 3 Bde, R H A, Lt F H French, D Battery C Bde R H A, Lt E Buckle, E Battery 8th Bde R A, and Lt E M Baker, No 1-13th Bde R A.

These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Supy Adjt Genl, R A, Horse Guards, before the 1st January next.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency Dist Order, dated the 3rd Sept 1875, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surg J C G Carmichael, M D, to assume charge of the Garrison Surgeoncy and to continue in medical charge of the duties of Garrison Staff Surgn until further orders, with effect from the 31st Aug 1875.

Surg J Armstrong to assume medical charge of the 37th N I, as a temporary arrangement.

Rohilcund Dist Order, dated the 30th Aug 1875, directing Surg R Murphy, on leave at Nynee Tal, to proceed to Lucknow, where his services are urgently required.

Fyzabad Dist Order, dated the 31st Aug 1875, appointing Surg J D Gunning, doing duty with the 51st Foot, Station Staff Surgn, with effect from the 1st Sept 1875, vice Surg A S Reid, M D.

7th N I—Regtl order, dated the 4th Sept 1875, appointing Capt B G Vyvyan, 1st Wing Subn, to offic ate as Wing Officer, vice Capt F C W Fagan, invalided, on furlough.

8th Nat ve Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 17th Aug 1875, directing Lt G D C Gastrell to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties of Supy and 2nd Wing Subn, with effect from the 5th July last, vice Capt C J Walter, on leave.

28th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 19th July last appointing Capt F A S D'Arcy de St Laurent, offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H S Marshall, proceeded on court martial duty.

32nd Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 5th Aug 1875, directing Capt W F Dodsworth, Genl List Infantry, attached, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, with effect from the 2nd July last, vice Capt T Nicholls, on leave.

35th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 7th Sept 1875, directing Capt M H Hayes to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, vice Maj G V Fosbery, V C, on sick leave.

44th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 19th Aug 1875, directing Capt C G Uthay, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addit on to his other duties, with effect from the 23rd June last, on which date Maj A Tulloch assumed his appointment of Brigade Maj in Cumb.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artil ery—Capt H S M Mackenzie. (D Battery A Brigade) for one month, from the 14th June to the 15th Oct, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Art illery—Capt E D Shafto, (Supernumerary list,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-1st Foot—Lt M N O'Connor, from the 15th to the 17th Aug in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

1-2nd Foot—Lt and Adjt B A Bealy, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-7th Foot—Lt H A Anderson, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

56th Foot—Lt D A Blest, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

59th Foot—Lt H A Wilson, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate, from the 6th Aug to the 6th Sept in extension of the leave granted, him by G O C C of the 10th July last, p 320.

63rd Foot—Lt A G Millar, for one day, the 14th June last, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to r-join.

89th Foot—Lt C N Jones, to England, via the Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[This officer vacates his probationary appointment in the 11th Bengal Lancers as a candidate for the Bengal S C.]

108th Foot—Sub-Lt G Power, to England, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

Staff Corps—Maj G V Fosbery, V C, (Wing Officer 35th N I,) to Bombay and Poona, from the 7th Sept to the 6th Dec, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surg G Corry, (attached to the 85th Foot,) to Landour, from the 12th July to the 15th Nov on medical certificate.

The undermentioned warrant officer has leave of absence :—

Sub-Medical Department—1st class. Apothecary W F Browne to Bombay, for one month, from the 23rd Aug 1875, to appear before a medical board.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, September 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj G Henderson, Supdt of the Lahore Central Jail has obtained privilege leave of absence for seventy-seven days, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th Sept 1875.

Surg A Stephen, Offg Chemical Examiner, is appointed to officiate as Supdt of the Lahore Central Jail, Female Penitentiary and Thuggi School of Industry, and Govr of the Lahore Work House, during Surg Maj Henderson's absence on leave.

Capt W J Parker, Offg Cant Mag, Sialkot, is invested, under Section 6 of Act XXII of 1864, with power to try and determine suits of the nature cognizable by Small Cause Courts under Act XI, of 1865, and not exceeding Rs 500 in value or rending Rs 50 in rent.

Mr G J Ryall, Judge Small Cause Court, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th Sept 1875.

Lt-Col T F Forster, Depy Comr, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifty-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th Sept 1875.

Capt C H T Marshall, Asst Comr, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Hissar, during Lt-Col Forster's absence on leave.

Capt P L N Cavagnari, Offg Depy Comr, Kohat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Sept 1875.

Mr R Udny, Asst Comr, Kohat, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of that district, during Capt Cavagnari's absence on leave.

Lt-Col C V Jenkins, Depy Comr, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Sept 1875.

Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comr, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of that district, during Lt-Col Jenkins' absence on leave.

Surg-Maj J Ince, Civil Surg, Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-five days, with effect from the 4th Sept 1875.

Surg-Maj J H Jeffcoat, Staff Surg Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Rawalpindi, during Surg-Maj Ince's absence on leave.

Col R A Dwyer, Depy Comr, Shahpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty days, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th Sept 1875.

Mr R Clarke, Asst Comr, Shahpur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of that district, during Col Dwyer's absence on leave.

Mr G R Elsmie, Offg Additional Comr, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th Sept 1875.

Mr H E Perkins, Depy Comr, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Additional Comr of Peshawar during Mr Elsmie's absence on leave.

Lt C F Massy, Asst Comr, Attock, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Rawalpindi, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Sept 1875, vice Mr Perkins.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L Edwards, Dist Supdt of Police, Kurnal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 16th inst.

Mr J G Allsop, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Mussaffargarh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 8th Septe

Mr G St Ha be Browne, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police (4th grade), Mussaffargarh, during Mr Allsop's absence.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Bde Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 8th Sept 1875, permitting all officers of the force (British or Native) who can be spared from regimental duty, to attend the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

2. It is to be distinctly understood that Govt is to be put to no expense whatever on the authority of this order.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 30th Aug 1875, making the following temporary appointments, with reference to G O G O No 824, dated 18th Aug 1875, placing the services of Maj B Williams at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, and with effect from 18th idem :—

Capt F Hammond, Offg 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer to officiate as Comdt, vice Maj B Williams.

Lt W J Youden, 1st Squadron Subaltern, and Offg 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, until the return of Capt J C Stewart or Capt F S Carr, from privilege leave.

Lt J B Watts, 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave granted to Capt E T Wynne, R E, Ex Engr, Hazara Division, in "Punjab Gazette" Notification No 2228, dated 10th June 1875, is extended to the afternoon of the 19th Aug 1875, on which date Capt Wynne rejoined the Hazara Division.

With reference to Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 845 E J, dated 10th Aug 1875, Mr T P S Crosthwait Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the 1st Division Sirhind Canal, reported his arrival at Bombay on the forenoon of the 25th Aug 1875.

Mr Crosthwait is allowed subsidiary leave from the 25th to the 30th Aug 1875, both days inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 363, dated 11th Aug 1875, Mr J T Twigge, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, made over the charge of the Kurnal Division Western Jumna Canal, to Mr L Heath, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 2nd Sept 1875.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, September 25, 1875.)

Ten days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Col F L Maginiac, Depy Comr of Wardah, from the 13th inst, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H C William, C S, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr during the absence on leave of Col Maginiac.

Col F L Magniac, Depy Comr, Wardah, availed himself of the ten days' privilege leave granted to him, making over charge of the Wardha Dist to Mr H C Williams, C S, Offg Depy Comr on the 13th inst afternoon.

Mr L K Laurie, C S, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Extra-Asst Comr, 3rd class, and posted to Raipur.

Mr H E Stanbrough, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Bilaspur, on being relieved by Mr Laurie, is appointed to officiate as Extra-Asst Comr, 3rd class, and posted to Raipur.

Mr W Munton, Extra-Asst Comr, Raipur, on being relieved by Mr Stanbrough, is transferred to Bilaspur.

Ten days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt H H R Hallett, Asst Comr, Jubbulpore, from the 27th inst, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H L Dampier, Dist Supt of Police, Sambalpur, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 2495 dated 16th July last on the 16th ultimo, afternoon, making over charge of the Police to Mr A C Berry, C S, Offg Dist Supt.

Mr Bargho Rao, Clerk of Court, Comr's Office, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Nagpur Small Cause Court, during the absence on leave of Mr Babaji Balkrishna or until further orders.

Mr J A Jeffery, C S, Asst Comr, Nagpur, transferred to Hoshangabad, made over charge of his duties at the former station, on the 14th inst, before noon.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, during the absence on leave of Capt H A Hammond, Dist Supt, or until further orders.

Capt H A Hammond, Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No 2942, dated 19th ultimo, on the 20th inst, afternoon, making over charge of the Hoshangabad Police to Mr W A Nedham, Offg Dist Supt.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr H F Bartlett, C S, Asst Comr, Damoh, from the 1st Oct next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg J B Gaffney received charge of the Registrar's Office, Upper Godavery Dist, from Surg A E Dalgairns, on the 13th Sept 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After
United Kingdom	Oct. 4	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australia	,, 19	3 P.M.	No after. packet.
China	,, 5	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 4	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3-30 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., on a starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as erun—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ..... Oct.	4 Monday ..... Oct.	18
,, ... ,,	11 ,, ... ,,	25

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.
Friedy ..... Oct.	25 Friday ..... Nov.	22
,, ... Dec.	20	

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY-MACKENZIE—SWINTON—September 21st, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. W. Moore, Helen Murray, third daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Murray Mackenzie, late Bengal Horse Artillery, to Arthur Swinton, Captain, R. A., son of the late Colonel William Swinton, Bengal Army.

DEATH.

MCGREGOR—September 8th, at Lake Pass, Selwan Hills, Indus Valley State Railw y, Sergeant D. McGregor, Royal Artillery, 24th Brigade, Overseer, P. W. D., from the effects of the intense heat.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*," to

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1875.

UNTIL the arrival in Bombay of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, it is improbable that our citizens will have a more exciting subject to discuss than the one which occupied the attention of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon. We need not weary our readers again with the story of the proceedings at the recent election by the Corporation of members of the Town Council, nor recount how, when the votes had been counted by the scrutineers, there appeared to be a tie among four Corporationers for the eighth seat, how the newly elected Chairman of the Corporation gave his casting vote in favour of the Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mandlik, but how it subsequently transpired that one voting paper had not been recorded, and that if it had, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and not the Hon. Rao Sahib Wishwanath Mandlik, would have been the person entitled to the eighth seat in the Town Council. The public are familiar with these chief facts, and we know that their main anxiety in the matter has been, not whether this gentleman or that gentleman should be elected to the disputed seat in the Town Council, but whether a Corporation which is mainly composed of natives would justify the trust that has been reposed in it by shaking itself free from considerations of race, caste, or private prejudice, and performing a simple act of justice. The cuckoo cry has been raised that because Mr. Maclean opposed the election of a native to be the chief representative of the public in the Municipality, because Mr. Maclean upon broad political principles which any man is entitled to hold has always asserted the supremacy of European interests in India, and because Mr. Maclean has not hesitated to denounce the conduct of men who receive their education at the State expense and employ it in the vernacular papers against the religion, character, and political Constitution of the English people—therefore native members of the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SANITARY CONDITION OF SIMLA.

SIMLA, 28TH SEPT.

With reference to the sanitary condition of the station, it is considered that the Government occupation of many houses has a bearing on the question.

In view of building public offices, the Public Works Department has called upon Government to furnish a statement showing the accommodation required. Also the contemplated building of houses for the accommodation of clerks.

A Committee has been appointed for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Simla, and for considering whether the present constitution of the powers and general working of the Municipality do not require alteration.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT.

The *Observer* states that Government intends strengthening the China Squadron.

THE INDIAN TROOPING SEASON.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates has sailed for Bombay, via the Suez Canal.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27TH SEPT.

The German, Austrian and Italian Consuls have returned to Mostar, and report that the insurgents demand an armistice, and that the European Powers should guarantee them certain reforms. The Porte refuses to make any concessions until the insurgents submit.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 28TH SEPT.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram from Shanghai, stating that the Chinese shun the effectual performance of the terms agreed upon at Tientsin, and that Mr. Wade has notified his intention to leave Pekin on the 13th October unless a satisfactory settlement is come to.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

The Serapis and Royal Yacht Osborne have sailed for Brindisi.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT., APT.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull. The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104½
Bar Silver 56 11/16

The Market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £69,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrival.—Royal Alexandra.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 28TH SEPT., 7-54 A.M.

Mail Steamer Bokhara, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 28TH SEPT., 11-50 A. M.

Mail Steamer Goloonda, from Australia, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 28th September, 4 P. M.—Weather clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 83.

CARWAR, 28th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 3. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·96.

MANGALORE, 28th September, 5·5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 75. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·79. Fall of rain 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 28th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind S. E. Ther. 86. Bar 29·82.

VINGORLA, 28th September, 5 P. M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 87.

THE rain at Ajmere which, as announced in our special telegram on Monday last, had lasted for several days, appears to have been falling for five days and nights, and never before have such showers fallen there at this time of the year.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council, which will be held to-morrow, the business to be done is the second reading of Bill No. 3 of 1875—a Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay.

THE writer of the Week in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* says:—From Simla I have news which will be hailed with satisfaction by all to whom the present wretched state of our Indian Army is a matter of concern. There is not the least chance, I am told, of Lord Napier getting another year.

SURGEON-GENERAL GORDON, C. B., who accompanied Sir F. P. Haines, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, in his recent tour through the Burmese empire, is stated to have in preparation a report upon that country, including its trade resources, characteristics, zoology, ethnology, botany, &c., which he intends shortly to publish, with illustrations and maps.

OUR contemporary announces that Captain Webb's feat has inspired somebody unknown with the idea of swimming from Malabar Point to the Prongs Lighthouse. We wonder if this great unknown is a contemporary's special correspondent at Ahmedabad, who telegraphed the other day that he had just succeeded in "swimming and wading five miles."

THE Madras Government have directed Messrs. Orr and Sons to manufacture a sliver trowel for the use of the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Madras Harbour. The trowel will bear on the obverse an appropriate inscription surrounded by a richly engraved border: and on the reverse a sketch in outline of the proposed harbour from a design by Mr. May, C. E., the engineer in charge of the works. The handle will be richly chased.

AT an auction in Calcutta the other day a certain Issar Chandra expostulated in a noisy and vehement manner at his name being entered in a sale list for a particular lot which he had not agreed to take. The auctioneer, Mr. Forbes, told him to be quiet and threatened to turn him out, and the noise not ceasing commenced to do so. Issar brought an action against Mr. Forbes who tendered a written apology, but the costs were decreed and they amounted to Rs. 1,500. A day or two afterwards a similar case in the Police Court was heard and a fine inflicted of 4 annas. Some one has made a calculation that the Civil Law, as administered in Calcutta, is six thousand times more severe than the Criminal Law.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* has something to tell about the Precedence Committee. He writes:—"The question of questions, the decision of which is likely to shake this empire to its foundations—the arrangement of the Table of Precedence—is still under the consideration of the Committee appointed for the purpose. Their working hours are from half-past 11 A. M. till nearly noon once a month, and one and all of the members are getting more and more bold under the unusual strain. The classification of salt patrols, dukes, eldest sons of marquises, and extra assistant commissioners, will require a second season's close attention, and it is rumoured that a new Department is to be started for the administration of precedence in the East Indies, the secretary to be assisted by several senior ladies as under-secretaries.

THE total number of deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 28th August was 7,714, against 7,515 in the previous week. Four hundred and seventy-four deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 347 in the previous week. Forty seven villages have been infected in the week. Up to date the total number of villages infected is 370. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Umritsur 132, Gurgaon 87, Gurdaspore 109, Kangra 63, Hoshiarpore 24, Delhi 12, Umballa 12, Jullundur 9, Karnal 8, Loodhiana 8, Hissar 5, Simla 2, Lahore 2, Montgomery 1. One hundred and seventeen deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 142 in the previous week. This disease seems steadily declining, except in the district of Gurgaon. It seems to be at last extinct in the city of Peshawar, where for several months it continued to cause excessive mortality. The death-rates of many of the large towns were excessive;—that of Palwal reached the extraordinary figure of 257 per mille, and that of Rewari 138, Umritsur city 100, Kartarpore 95, and Delhi suburbs 98, per mille. There were 586 male and 582 female births registered.

MAJOR KNOX, Commanding the 4-5 h Brigade R.A., sends the following contradiction of the report that appeared in the *Madras Mail* about an affray in Mylapore, when it was reported, falsely, that a dhoby had been killed by an Artillery man. Major Knox writes as follows:—"Having read in your paper of the 10th instant, a paragraph headed 'Murderous assault by Artillerymen' stating that a dhoby had died from injuries inflicted at Mylapore on the 16th by three gunners belonging to the Royal Artillery at the Mount, and knowing that three gunners had on that date been arrested by the Police for riotous and disorderly conduct at Mylapore, I wrote to the Commissioner of Police at Madras, who in reply informed me that the dhoby in question was nearly well, and about to be discharged from hospital. No evidence of any sort has been offered against these men by the Police or any one, it is therefore to be presumed that whatever affray did occur, the account of it, as reported in the *Madras Mail*, was exaggerated—on one point, *i. e.*, the death of the dhoby, the account was absolutely incorrect. I trust, therefore, that in your next issue you will be good enough to contradict the statement made.

ALLUDING to our telegram respecting the Nizam, who has now consented to come to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, the *World* remarks:—"Startling news flashed across the Eastern wire the other day, and fell like a bombshell at the India Office. The Nizam of Hyderabad positively declines to 'do honour' to the Prince of Wales on his visit! Why, the Viceroy has yet to reveal. Does the Nizam regard it as beneath his princely dignity to meet the Heir Apparent? Is he jealous of the loyalty it may evoke? Is it simple pettishness, a studied insult, or a portentous demonstration of the hostility of the native princes? Had the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda indulged in a freak so disloyal to the British supremacy, less importance would have beenattached to his vagaries. But the Nizam is a mighty power in India. By far the largest of the States ruled by native princes, Hyderabad is about equal in dimensions to Cashmere, Gwalior, and Indore combined; and the Nizam's subjects compass nearly a third of the entire population of the native dominions under British protection. What wonder, then, that consternation should reign in Downing-street and at Abergeldie Castle! Cannot Lord Northbrook's influence overcome the Nizam's scruples? or would his Highness delight to mar the royal tour?" The Nizam's recent determination to visit Bombay will reassure the *World*

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that a well-attended meeting of "gentlemen having the entree to the Viceroy's Levee," was held at the Metcalfe Hall at Agra, on Thursday afternoon, the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. H. G. Keene, occupying the chair. It was resolved that the members of the meeting accepted the proposal that had emanated from Nynee Tal for the promotion of a ball at Agra, to be offered by the residents of the N. W. Provinces, (who have the entree to the Viceroy's Levee) to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that a number of gentlemen, including the Chief Justice, the Judges of the High Court, Members of the Board of Revenue, Commissioners, and Generals of Divisions, should be invited to form themselves into a committee to carry out the proposal. It was further resolved that a working sub-committee be appointed at Agra, subject to the subsequent approval of the general committee. A proposal to lay down some principle upon which subscriptions should be invited, as for example by a percentage on income, was negatived, a small majority of the meeting preferring to leave the determination of this and other details to the general committee. It is to be hoped that the many difficulties in the way of realizing the fulfilment of so wide a scheme will be successfully carried out. The *Pioneer* believes it is intended to issue invitations for the ball to native gentlemen of position, in spite of the failure Lord Hobart met with when he made a similar attempt at Madras.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Sylhet to the *Friend of India*:—"Serious subsidencies and land slips have lately taken place in the village of Cherra in the vicinity of the Khassi Hills. Several deaths are reported and many houses have been engulfed. The whole neighbourhood was convulsed in the late earthquake and the hills seemed about to divide asunder. Water and steam streamed from the breach, which closed up again. A few months previously, half the village was accidentally burnt down with great loss of property. The houses are structures of bamboo and grass, upon 'cellars' wrought in stone, were the people keep all their property of value. The village which contains some 1,500 houses and 7,000 inhabitants is built on a very abrupt slope, and extends from the base (which is level with the plains) to a height of 1,500 feet. This is one of the largest villages in the Hills and the most picturesque. The villagers are experts in litigation, and combine the bad characteristics both of the astute Bengalee and the mountaineer. The rainfall this season is exceptionally scanty and the latter weather unhealthy. Dysentery and fever are very prevalent. A short time ago it was discovered that the fish in the Soormah river and its tributaries were infested with a small red grub. The disease extends into the hill streams also, and orders have been issued to stop their being brought into any of the markets, as a great number of the people have suffered and died in consequence."

THE following "hints to investors" will be appreciated by residents in India to whom they are specially addressed and who, we may be sure, will never be "taken in and done for". The *World* says:—"A correspondent writes to us from India, enclosing a circular which is finding its way to Anglo-Indians residing in that country. It is signed 'Henry S. King & Co., 65 Cornhill and 45 Pall Mall.' These gentlemen are authorised to dispose of the unallotted balance of the first mortgage bond of the 'Utica, Ithaca, and Elmina Railroad Company,' and their arrangements with New York enable them to offer their constituents in India the privilege of paying for these bonds at the Government par rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee. 'It strikes me,' says our correspondent, 'as strange that Anglo-Indians should be gravely told by highly respectable English bankers and agents that an investment perfectly safe and returning 8½ per cent. is at their disposal, owing, I suppose, to the want of sense of English and American investors.' It is strange, for these bonds are a first charge on the line which, with the exception of three miles, is completed, and which will be built next July. Morever, say Messrs. King, 'the indirect security consists in the high position, great experience, and undeviating integrity of the gentlemen connected with the railroad.' We do not happen to have any money to spare, but if we had, we should not hesitate a moment in investing it in these bonds. Secured upon a railroad between Ithaca and Utica, which will be completed next July, and on the high position, great experience, and undeviating integrity of the gentlemen connected with it, we are convinced that our money would be safer than were it in the Bank of England. It is cruel of Messrs. King to give these opportunities for safe, certain, and remunerative investments to Anglo-Indians alone. We in England really ought to be allowed to participate in a certain return of 8½ per cent. upon our money."

A SOMEWHAT remarkable sermon appears to have been preached in Calcutta lately. The object of the discourse was to show why God did not and would not convert the Devil. The *Oriental Figaro* is responsible for this story and so it may possibly be all a joke, but apparently *Figaro* is serious. He says:—"The reason why the grace of God could not include the 'old gentleman,' was prefaced by a long series of *nots*. It was not because of the limited nature of mercy, not on account of the rigid character of justice, not through a lack of ability on God's part to convince the Devil, and so many other hypothetical hindrances were alleged to be no hindrances at all, that the regeneration of Inferno assumed quite a feasible aspect. This, however, was only the Doctor's artful method of leading his audience on; in the fullness of time the secret was divulged; the redemption of Satan could not be effected because it would involve too great an impairment of his moral freedom! So nothing more can ever be done for the old one; in taking out that patent for moral evil he went just a little too far for grace ever to reach him, and the Doctor is really half sorry, for he says that if converted 'the Devil would make a most excellent Christian worker.' Concerning the execrable logic of this lecture, the bad taste of many of the remarks, the sometimes doubtful theology, and the more than doubtful grammar, we will not comment. If the Doctor shines in any one of the qualities that go to make up an orator, it is unquestionably in the cool assurance with which he can deliver himself of the most worn-out platitudes and puerile inanities, as if they were original remarks of the very highest order and importance. One thing new, indeed, was stated in the course of the sermon and as such we cheerfully record it, though its truth and wisdom, from an orthodox standpoint, may be regarded as exceedingly dubious. The salvation of the Devil was a subject that had been most earnestly considered by the Almighty with a view to taking some steps, &c., but after mature deliberation, the project was abandoned on account of its insuperable difficulties."

SABBATARIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a long suffering Scotchman, I would ask your Sabbatarian correspondent "Eye-Witness" to quote the exact passage in the New Testament which orders that Sunday shall be the Sabbath, or as he calls it, the 'Lord's Day.' My acquaintance, the Jews, assert that Saturday is the Sabbath, and as yet I have failed to find anything to controvert that assertion. Perhaps your correspondent before he brings the Penal Code to bear on those who differ from his opinions would kindly enlighten an

Sept. 26. INQUIRER.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY BRIDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to make a few remarks upon the engineering features of the disasters to the Railway and Government bridges over the Saburmuttee at Ahmedabad. Your contemporary, in his article of Saturday, speaks of the Railway bridge as "a structure of unusual solidity, raised upon piles sunk, where practicable, seventy feet into the bed of the river, and generally supposed to be proof against any force which the waters could exert." Further on he says:—"It is almost inconceivable to the engineering mind that so strong a bridge should have been so completely carried away. It is a question whether any bridge that can possibly be constructed can be relied on after the destruction of this." No doubt your contemporary's main object in writing the article was to raise a feeling of sympathy for the distressed and homeless inhabitants of Ahmedabad with the practical result of a subscription list for their benefit, and the engineering opinions were only brought in to heighten the picture, and make the charitable public take a warmer interest in the proposals for relief.

While fully sympathising with the laudable intention of the writer, I do not think it would be well to allow his optimist views on the construction of the two bridges to pass without comment. He surely must have a short memory to have forgotten the great damage done to the Nerbudda bridge in two successive monsoons some years back, and the washing away of the Daman Ganga and Par bridges on the same Railway in the year before last. The bridge over the Taptee at Surat was also once seriously injured, and all passengers on the line knew the anxiety the authorities must have felt for many years about the Bassein bridge, for in passing over the bridge there is the notice-board staring in the face "greatest speed over this bridge, four miles an hour."

All the bridges on the Railway are built upon one unvaried system—viz., rows of cast iron screw-piles two and a half feet diameter screwed into the river bed, as far as they will go, at intervals of sixty feet, each set of piles strengthened *above ground* with crossed iron bracing, and the roadway supported by sixty feet Warren's girders. No matter whether a narrow creek had to be spanned, an estuary of the sea as at Bassein a mile wide to be crossed, or the difficulties presented by such enormous rivers as the Taptee to be surmounted, the same one plan was believed by Lieut-Colonel J. P. Kennedy, the designer of the bridges, and the then Consulting Engineer of the line, to be the best that could be devised. The great practical objections to the style of construction—which at the time the bridges were designed no doubt received much attention—are that the river beds being loose sand and clay, the piles had to be screwed to a great depth before a sufficiently solid foundation could be obtained; that these piles could not be braced together under-ground—bracing being only possible above the river bed—that in order that no obstruction might be offered to trees and other floating objects in the floods longitudinal bracing was not advisable, cross bracing only being permissible; and more than all, and worse than all, the cylinders which were cast only in short lengths were sent out as they were cast without having the upper and lower joints first planed smooth and square in the turning lathe. The consequences were that when in sinking the screw-piles the cylinders had to be pieced and bolted together, it was found that the flanges of the cylinders were twisted, and that clean solid joints could not be made, hence various devices had to be resorted to, such as filling up the joints with sheets of lead, chips of iron and such like, in order that the screw-piles might be jointed truly straight from bottom to top.

No blame can be attached to the engineers of the line. They received the material as it came to hand and put it together in the best way they could under the circumstances. They had only to obey the instructions of the Home Board.

Now, allowing that the Mhye bridge is, as your contemporary states, seventy feet above the bed of the river, is it any wonder that with pillars only two-and-a-half feet thick and without longitudinal bracing, the bridge should in a heavy flood wobble and oscillate as it about to give way. Add to this that during floods half or more of the foundations of the piles are liable to be scoured out, and that the piles in these foundations have no strengthening pieces whatever, it is strange that the bridges stand as well as they do.

No engineer would think of building a viaduct across a valley upon the same system as obtains in these B. B. and C. I. bridges. In the great Crumlin viaduct which was probably taken as the model for Colonel Kennedy's design, the piers are made up of no less than fourteen distinct cylinders braced up in three ways—longitudinally, transversely and diagonally, the outline of the piers being of the same size and shape as stone masonry piers. In Colonel Kennedy's design there are only four cylinders in the place of fourteen and the longitudinal and diagonal bracing is also omitted. This latter bracing is inadmissible in a bridge exposed to heavy floods on account of the obstruction it offers to floating matter, but without this cross bracing such a style of bridge is utterly weak and untrustworthy.

In the new bridge on the G. I. P. Railway over the Kristna at Raichore and the Taptee at Bhosawul, and in the city bridge over the latter river at Surat, we have examples of a more modern style of construction—massive but simple in the extreme—which may be expected to outlive the force of extraordinary floods. The Kristna bridge is on iron piles ten feet diameter; the Bhosawul bridge cylinders are of wrought-iron ten feet diameter at base, and eighty feet high; the Surat bridge for ordinary cart traffic only has cylinders five or six feet diameter. The Bhosawul bridge centre spans are one hundred and fifty feet, and the Surat spans one hundred feet long. This style of design of large cylinders and long spans has the following advantages:—Obstruction is offered to the flow of the floods; even if the bed should be badly scoured, the cylinders being so large, the joints being turned and bored, (in the Bhosawul bridge rivetted) each cylinder is from bottom to top one solid mass; the simple weight, fitted as such is with concrete, is something enormous, and even should the water reach above the bed of the girders, the strength of the piers is so great that they will resist buckling and overturning.

I write this letter in the hope that the Railway authorities will make a strong representation to the Home Board, against the Saburmuttee bridge being rebuilt of the old materials, but that the more modern style of large cylinders and long spans should be adopted.

There is plenty of scope for the employment of the old materials. The Taptee and Nerbudda bridges have been so strengthened with additional cylinders and girders that they may be reasonably expected to last for many years till a stronger flood than usual takes place. Let the old materials of the Saburmuttee bridge be used in strengthening the other bridges on the same system. A further large expenditure cannot be avoided, and it may as well be faced manfully.

What will be done with the Government bridge at Ahmedabad, it is hard to guess. I suppose it was paid for by Government loan secured upon the Local Funds and Municipal cesses. The bridge is a handsome one constructed of Warren's girders supported upon piers composed of a number of solid wrought-iron cylinders six inches in diameter only, braced up every way in the most approved fashion. I suppose it gave way owing to such slight cylinders being unable to resist the heavy side strain when the water rose up to the level of the girders; probably the waterway become further choked up with trees and brushwood worked into a solid mass.

This bridge has only a local importance. But the Railway bridges, now that it is proposed to extend the line into Rajpootana, should be made secure against all mishaps that human foresight can possibly prevent:—Yours, &c.,

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

Bombay, 27th September.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Aden, per H. M.'s s. s. Dalhousie, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st proximo, at 5 P. M.

CRUELTY.—Ruggonath Sivraj pleaded guilty, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to having cruelly ill-used his bullocks, and was fined Rs. 5 by his Worship.

THE AHMEDABAD RELIEF FUND.—We are glad to learn that the piece goods merchants of the Soonderdass Mooljee's New Cloth Bazaar have subscribed Rs. 26,000 towards the Ahmedabad Relief Fund.

PUTRID FISH.—Three fish-vendors of the Fort Market were fined Rs. 3 each, by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, for having exposed for sale putrid fish unfit for human food.

A VERNACULAR contemporary states that the property of the Hindoo Desais, residents of Caliawadee Gaum, near Nowsaree, who have failed to pay the revenue due, has been attached by order of the Sirkar.

MAILS for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per extra steamer Sumatra, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—A Hindoo lad, named Tookia Dankia, aged twelve, was sentenced to receive six stripes penetrated, by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for having been found in the illegal possession of a measuring tape.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Chapsee Koemsee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, with having assaulted Rutnee, woman, and having been found guilty, was fined Rs. 15, and in default of payment, was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Balloo Rama was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having been found in the possession of a flannel shirt belonging to H. Ballard, a lance-corporal in the "Queen's." The prisoner having been found guilty, was sent to jail for one month.

A WELL-KNOWN "CARD."—An individual who rejoices in the name of Jackee Antone, was brought up before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and charged with having stolen five pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Poulo Rudrick. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and being an old offender, was sent to jail for six months.

TORTURE.—Mr. Massey, the Agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday prosecuted a labourer named Syed Ismael, before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for having "tortured an animal," of what kind the charge sheet does not specify. The prisoner having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 20.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A coolie named Ittoo Babajee was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, with having committed a criminal breach of trust in respect of three dozen bottles of sodawater entrusted to him by Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

DRUNKENNESS.—William Simpson, a seaman, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding night, and having admitted the charge, was fined one rupee. A buggywalla was charged before the same Magistrate, with having been drunk while plying his vehicle for hire, and having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 10, with the option of fourteen days imprisonment.

DRUNKARDS IN THE TRAM CARS.—A correspondent says:—"It is much to be desired that the rule which I believe at present exists to the effect that no persons under the influence of liquor are to enter these cars, should be enforced. On Sunday last a 'slave of the bottle' created a disturbance with another passenger, and then abused and insulted him. On the inspector's interfering he was likewise abused, and I think the inspector very much to blame for not handing him over to the Police. Had this 'gentleman,' as he called himself, gone much further, I should most likely have treated him to a little of what Paddy calls "jint'l persuasion."

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE annual Choral Festival will be held this evening in the Cathedral, to-day being the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels. The choirs from the other Churches in Bombay will take part, forming a choir of some 120 voices, and there will be female voices introduced during the Service so that the combined effect should be impressive. The Hallelujah Chorus will be sung by the united choirs and will be heard for the first time in Bombay. Under the judicious training of Mr. Gray, the Organist of the Cathedral, the choirs have been sufficiently advanced to make successful the attempt to sing the grand Hallelujah Chorus. A large attendance may be expected at the Service this evening which commences at 6 o'clock. The money collected at the close of the Service will be given to the New Cathedral Choir School.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay, was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, to consider the question raised in a letter addressed to the Clerk of the Corporation by John Macfarlane, Esq., in respect of an error which was believed to have taken place in the result of the election of eight members of the Town Council held on the 4th instant. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Chairman of the Corporation, was in the chair and there was nearly a full attendance of members, besides a large number of the general public whom the great interest felt in the proceedings had drawn to the Municipal offices. The Hon. V. N. Mandlik was conspicuous by his absence.

The Chairman first addressed the meeting explaining that, although he retracted nothing from the minute he had made on the papers connected with the subject of the election, he had called the meeting in deference to the wishes of a number of members of the Corporation. Mr. Macfarlane then vindicated the course he had taken in the matter as the course which no man of honour could have desisted from taking against all odds, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That from the evidence before this Corporation, they come to the conclusion that Mr. Macfarlane's voting paper was not given by the Chairman to the scrutineers. That it ought to have been given; that if it had been given, Mr. Maclean would have had 26 votes which would have rendered a casting vote by the Chairman unnecessary."

Mr. Thevenas M. Mehta ably seconded the resolution which was further supported by Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee and others. Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee led the opposition by proposing, as an amendment, "that the meeting pass to the other business before it," and was supported by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and rather indirectly by Mr. T. B. Kirkham. Mr. Macfarlane did himself credit by the way in which he disposed of the points raised by his opponents. On a division, the amendment was lost, and Mr. Macfarlane's proposition was carried by a majority of five votes. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

THE AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1875.

IN addition to the sums already subscribed in aid of the above fund (a list whereof was published in our yesterday's issue), the following ladies and gentlemen have subscribed the sums set opposite to their respective names:—

	Rs.
A Friend	225
Manekbai Mulchai	1,000
Hon Mr Justice Nanabhoy Haridas	300
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq	301
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, Esq	200
Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata, Esq	150
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq	100
Bundsy Khorda	150
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq	500
Morarbhoy Vijbhoocundass, Esq	501
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghiere, C.S.I	1,500
Messrs Lukhmidass Khimjee and Rugoonath Narayen Kotay	500
Vullubdass Jairam, Esq	50
Merwanjee Framjee, Esq	250
Dhirajlal Mathuradass, Esq	200
Jaffor Sulliman, Esq	500
Jehangir Merwanjee, Esq	21
Dalputram Goculdass	101
Manoockrao Nanabhoy, Esq	5
Shapurjee Hormusjee Patuk, Esq	100
Four poor natives	10

The Committee most urgently request subscribers to send in the amount of their respective subscription to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, without delay, so as to enable the Committee to give effectual and immediate relief. In a case of this kind the motto "Bis dat qui cito dat," ought not to be forgotten.

Five waggons full of grain and clothing were sent by the mail train which left Bombay on Monday night.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longtitude 4h. 51m. 12·53 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

September—1875.	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·776	·819	·864	·824	·783	·802	·823
Temperature of the Air	80·7	80·5	80·9	80·8	80·5	78·8	80·8
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·3	77·5	78·1	77·9	77·1	77·1	76·8
Dew Point	77·6	76·4	77·1	76·9	75·9	76·4	75·3
Relative Humidity of Air	0·903	·874	·883	·883	·863	·926	·837
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	4·2	5·8	6·4	6·4	7·4	7·4	5·8
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·8	83·8	84·3	84·3	84·4	82·4	84·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	76·9	76·9	76·8	77·8	77·8	74·9	76·8
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	353	337	298	315	401	263	201
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·47	0·13	0·16	0·15	1·10	1·09	0·08

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 26th Sept. 82·31.

(a) WSW, SW, SSW, SW.
(b) WSW, SW, SSW, SW.
(c) W, SW, WSW, W, WSW
(d) WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW.
(e) WSW, W, WSW, W.
(f) WSW, S. WSW, WNW, W, NW, WSW.
(g) W, WSW, W, WNW, NNW.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

DOONGURSEY GOPEJEE V. HEERJEEBHOY ARDASIR.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement till the 30th November next, on the ground that the summons had not been served on the defendant. His Lordship said the application ought to have been made in chambers, which would have saved the costs. The case was postponed accordingly.

HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJEE V. PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Mr. Hart (for Mr. Purcell), instructed by Messrs Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendant. On Mr. Hart's application, the case was by consent adjourned till Monday next. His Lordship ordered, on Mr. Marriott's application, and by consent of plaintiff's counsel, that Dhunbaee, widow of Framjee Nusserwanjee, should be examined *de bene esse* at her own residence as a witness on behalf of the defendant.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD COMPANY V. HORMUSJEE HOMONJEE WADIA.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendant.

Mr. Purcell said it was hardly necessary to raise an issue in the case. The claim of the plaintiffs, which was one for damages, amounted to Rs 2,237. The defendant had applied for the benefit of the Act, and filed his schedule on the 17th March 1873, and on the 2nd September 1874, got a personal discharge, and on the 6th January 1875, got a rule *nisi* for a final discharge as a trader, which was to be made absolute in January next. The schedule originally contained no reference to the plaintiff's claim, but defendant afterwards obtained an order for amendment of the schedule.

His Lordship framed an issue whether, by the granting of a rule *nisi* for a discharge in the nature of a final certificate, and whether by reason of the amendment of the schedule, in which the plaintiffs' claim was admitted, the further prosecution of this suit ought not to be stayed?

Mr. Purcell said he was instructed to insist on an execution of the decree if his Lordship granted it. The fact of the claim not having appeared in the original schedule had led the Official Assignee to refuse it.

Mr. Farran said there was some correspondence to show that the Official Assignee had admitted the claim. The moment it was brought to defendant's notice, he admitted and inserted it in the schedule.

Mr. Purcell said that, under section 47, the order of discharge did not protect the defendant from their demand; and urged that the effect of amending the schedule afterwards was *nil*; for in order to amend effectually, he ought to have applied for a new order of discharge. The plaintiffs had received notice of his intention to amend, they would have opposed the application.

His Lordship said the plaintiffs could not have got an execution even if the claim had been admitted in the first schedule. They could only get a decree. The schedule was amended before the suit was filed; had it not been so, the case would have been different.

After some consultation between counsel, the Court, by consent of the parties, gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,237, costs, and interest on the decree at 6 per cent., with stay of execution until further order.

BHUGWAN CRISHNA AND CO. V. DAVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. B. V. Kirtikur, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,600 on four promissory notes dated 1st February 1875. A decree was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,600, with interest at 36 per cent. per annum from the 1st February 1875, until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Amba Donna and others v. Abdool Hakim Hajee Mees. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and another v. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.

THE following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

GOVINDAS LUKMIDASS VS. SUKKURSONDAS SUNTOOKRAM.

Mr. Telang appeared for the defendants and moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. Mr. Farran, for the plaintiff, opposed the application. He did not, he said, object to a short postponement, but he was anxious the suit should not go over the vacation. His Lordship granted a week's postponement.

MUNSOKLAL M. MUNSHI V. SUKULCHUND OMEDCHUND.

The parties appeared in person, the defendant admitting the claim, and a decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,010, with costs and interest on judgment at six per cent.

THE LONDON, B, AND M. BANK V. MICHAEL ANGELO DEGA.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,000, with interest at five per cent from the 24th October 1870. After Mr. Taylor had proved the claim his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff with costs.

The following suits were struck out under section 110 as the parties did not appear:—The London, B. and M. Bank v. Vassoo Heerjee and another. Motee Bhugga and others v. Pestonjee Dinshaw. Auguste Handit v. Alexander Luzar.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

(*Pioneer.*)

YOUR article of the 8th instant, on the merits of the late Professor Cairnes, will do no inconsiderable service if it begets any general and lasting recognition of the deficiencies of political economy as a science for application by itself. This truth can in India be hardly too often reiterated, where the temptations, real or imaginary, to dabble in the lore are frequently overpowering. When you proceed, however, to discuss the effects of the enlarged production of the precious metal from the mines of the world, both on prices and Indian trade, with especial reference to the so much felt depreciation in the value of the rupee, you seem to have fallen into a want of precision of expression, if not actual misconception of fact, which, leading the unwary astray, must throw difficulties in the way of elucidating a very important and interesting subject. In claiming a fair field to combat these apparently erroneous conclusions, I disclaim the role of proficiency, and venture to initiate discussion only of one among the many problems in the dark, seeking light hard to find. The source too of my inspiration I gratefully acknowledge to be Musgrave's *Studies in Political Economy*

MR. CARLYLE'S LAST BOOK.*

(*Spectator.*)

It would be stupid, as well as ungracious, to complain that, in these historical sketches of old Norse kings, and in the essay on John Knox, which goes well enough along with them, we do not find the whole strength of the mallet-hand that chiselled out Cromwell and the demi-gods and demi-devils of the French Revolution. No one would refer an inquiring reader, completely ignorant of the subject, and desirous of forming an idea of what Mr. Carlyle has done and can do, to this book. And yet it has on it the image and superscription of the master. We have been more struck with the power, than with the failing of power, of which it affords proof. Nay, we are inclined to say that, if called upon to describe Mr. Carlyle's literary faculty in its fundamental elements and its characteristic features, we could do so at least as well with these sketches for our sample of his workmanship as if we took our illustrations from his most celebrated books. The nature of the power displayed is observed with enhanced ease and precision in the comparative absence of imaginative splendour and rhetorical vehemence, as the outline of trees is seen with finest edge against a clear evening sky, or as a dazzling solar phenomenon appears in its exact dimensions through a delicately translucent veil of cloud. A critical examination of these essays reveals to the least competent observer what extremely competent readers may have failed to discover in the history of the French Revolution, that accuracy and lucidity are the basis of Mr. Carlyle's literary power. He delights in dates; he sifts his facts with vigilant attention; he arranges them in orderly masses, always trying to make them *visible* to the reader. Every available circumstance of local detail he eagerly seizes, with a view to adding to the vividness of his picture. Perfect order and perfect clearness are the qualities which he considers indispensable, and he is sure of his outline before he lays on his colour. It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of these simple principles of work, in explaining Mr. Carlyle's success as a literary artist. Beginning with accuracy—mastering his facts so perfectly that he was sure to retain easy command over them, sure to place them in due balance and proportion to each other—he ran no risk of confusion, or of mere gaudy flourishing, when at the finish, he gave freedom to his hand and filled his brush with colour. Frederick's battles, as delineated by Carlyle, are trustworthy enough in their details to have great value for the professional student of war, while the general reader finds in them all the animation and picturesqueness of the battles of Homer. The descriptions of the old Norse sea-fights in this book are quiet in tone as compared with descriptions of Leuthen and Rossbach, but the manner is essentially the same, and there is a pathetic interest in the firm and bold, though somewhat softened touch of the octogenarian artist. His eye for colour has not waxed dim, and he cares more to let us see the gilt shield and gold-inlaid helmet and "short red coat" of a hero, than to extract philosophical lessons from his history. We almost smile at the delight with which he dwells upon any little brilliancy of colour. As Olaf Tryggveson springs overboard in his last battle, he "sees that red coat of his glancing in the evening sun," and makes it sure that his readers, whatever they may forget about the stern old Norseman, will not forget how the red coat "sank in the deep waters."

For the rest, Mr. Carlyle's method of historic treatment is in these essays the same as we find it in his preceding works. He writes of individual men, not of masses of men; he has respect for the will of heroes and kings, not for the reason, or instinct, or vague, onward movement of tribes and nations; he has no faith in abstractions, and an institution is for him an embodied abstraction. This method we consider imperfect, but its partial rightness is so much better than the intense wrongness of another method with which it is strongly in contrast, that we cannot use any sweeping expressions in its condemnation. The worst conceivable method of writing history is that in which men are viewed as mere ciphers, by means of which the force or the prevalence of abstract principles is determined. This kind of history does not present to you living men at all; it sums up what it calls the conditions of existence in the country treated of, and takes as its problem to show that these conditions produced the events which constituted the history of the nation inhabiting the country in question. This method derives some theoretical plausibility, from the certainty that a definite relation exists between the circumstances of a nation's life on the one hand and the character it has assumed, and the deeds it has wrought, on the other: but this one fact, important as it is, does not suffice to justify the method. The conditions of national existence can never be ascertained with that combination of amplitude and nicety which would render them available for explaining particular occurrences. No ascertainable facts touching climate, food, position of towns, course of rivers, and so forth, would in the least explain why Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntingdon rather than in Edinburgh; and yet it will be disputed by no one acquainted with the history of those times that had Oliver been a Scotchman instead of an Englishman, the history of this island in the seventeenth century would have been quite different from what it was. It does not represent the whole evil arising from this false method of writing history to say that the theorist cannot deduce events from his general principles. These mislead him as to the facts themselves. Some popular and inaccurate account of a transaction fits into the so-called laws, for illustration of which he is ever on the outlook; he instantly accepts it as indubitable. Some well-established occurrence conflicts with his theory; he immediately begins to suspect it, to call it in question, to rummage out false evidence against it. We seriously doubt whether there is any kind of literature so thoroughly unprofitable, either for instruction or amusement, as historical books in which a parade is made of general laws and principles, and particular facts are deduced from or explained by these. Such works are neither good philosophy nor good history, but a useless and fatal hybrid begot between the two. Mr. Buckle's big, bad book upon civilisation must, we think, be thus characterised. With an impetuous and angry recoil from this method of writing history, Mr. Carlyle went perhaps to the opposite extreme of concentrating his energy too exclusively upon facts, of working too narrowly in the concrete. "What I can see," he seemed to say, "or what I can hear, is somewhat. The deed a man did, the word he spoke, even the coat he wore, enables me, in so far, to comprehend the kind of man he was, the kind of world in which he moved. Let me once place vividly before my mind's eye the sagacious, alert, and well-informed Abbot Samson, one of the ablest men of his time, bending with tears of gratitude and reverence over the exhumed corpse of St. Edmund, and I must be very stupid if I do not form some distinct and accurate notion of the difference between the twelfth century and the nineteenth; but after chapters of dissertation upon the characteristics of the respective ages. I am merely involved in a mist of abstract terms." Mr. Carlyle's rule for writing history, therefore, would be this,—"Look to your facts; remember that nations consist of living men; leave abstractions of all kinds, including systems and constitutions, to pedants." An excellent rule, so far as it goes; but not the whole truth. What if ideas, opinions, entities of the mind and heart, which Mr. Carlyle calls abstractions, are themselves facts and forces in history? What if the devotion of a people to its institutions is just as real a thing as the devotion of an army to its chief? It will inexorably follow that the historian who takes no account of *these* abstractions will not give the whole truth of history. And on this side, Mr. Carlyle has always been defective. His contempt for those who manufacture history with the aid of theories drove him to an opposite extreme. He never fully sympathised with or understood the enthusiasm produced in England by Hampden's refusal to pay ship-money; he scorned and dispersed that ingrained and inextinguishable devotion to constitutional liberty, which made the English grumble not only under an incapable and perfidious Stuart, but under a supremely gifted and magnanimous Cromwell. A perfect historian would combine the distinctive excellences of Hallam and of Carlyle, but for this miracle we shall probably have long to look.

We observe with satisfaction that Mr. Carlyle is perceptibly less savage in his denunciations, less dark in his views, than he used to be. "The noble Olaf," he once says, "sank dead, and for ever quitted this dog-hole of a world,—little worthy of such men as Olaf, one sometimes thinks. But that, too, is a mistake, and even an important one should we persist in it." Yes, it is a mistake; this world is no dog-hole, and at no period of history was it less of a dog-hole than in the England of our day. Mr. Carlyle tells us that, under Ethelred the Unready, "England excelled in anarchic stupidity, murderous devastation, and universal despair, in sluggish contemptibility, all the countries one has read of." The misery of the common people in Norway, driven to revolt by the atrocities of their superiors, was at one time so great, that "somewhere in the Dovrefjeld, there was serious counsel held among them whether they should not all, as one man, leap down into the frozen gulfs and precipices, or at once massacre one another wholly, and so finish." Facts like these are so frequently unveiled to the student of history, that it is to us profoundly astonishing that Mr. Carlyle should ever have fallen into the mistake of supposing the present to be more calamitous than the past. He is now, as we have said, rather more hopeful, but he is not yet hopeful or cheerful enough. He speaks of our condition as one of "self-government (which means no government, or anarchy), by all." But our state really is one of government by law, administered, modified, curtailed, or supplemented by the representatives of the nation in Parliament assembled; and thoughwe are not yet in the millennium, we manage to place life and property in a position of more complete security than is occupied in any age or place known to history. Mr. Carlyle quotes from Mr. Ruskin a brilliantly worded but quite unreasonable passage denouncing "modern Liberalism," as incapable of discerning, or refusing to discern, "good men from bad;" but the object of all sound and sane as distinguished from licentious Liberalism, is to sift out our best men to govern us, and we are not sure that either Mr. Carlyle or Mr. Ruskin has practically helped us to solve the problem.

* *The Early Kings of Norway: also an Essay on the Portraits of John Knox.* By Thomas Carlyle. London Chapman and Hall. 1875.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Dressing enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of the country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of effusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair romance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now subjected to the remotest parts of India. For bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. S. Kemp & Co. Season House. 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE QUEEN.

(*The World.*)

It must have occurred to many of her loyal subjects, as a thing devoutly to be wished for, that the conditions under which the name and the existence of the Queen are brought into special prominence before the public coincided with facts more satisfactory to her Majesty's own peace of mind, and were suggestive of reflections more agreeable to those whose business it is to discuss them. Unhappily we have, after considerable experience, grown almost unconsciously to connect the manifestations which the Sovereign periodically puts forth of her solicitude for the moral and material welfare of the people with the occurrence of events that it is right to deplore as national disasters. If one hears that the Queen has written, or has caused to be written, one of those letters in which she delights all ranks of Englishmen and Englishwomen by the display of the ready sensitiveness of her true woman's heart, the natural inference is that there has supervened some catastrophe bringing death and desolation to a hundred homes, an explosion in a coal-mine, a flood in the fens, a stupendous fire, or a pestilence. Nothing can be more graceful than the communications which upon such occasions as these the Queen addresses to her afflicted subjects. They are very models of imitation for royal letterwriters. Still, deeply grateful as we are for these tributes of generous sympathy, one may be allowed to regret that the cause for them has ever existed, and to trust that the next time an epistle is indited from the Isle of Wight or from the Highlands, its subject-matter may be of a less agonising kind. The aspiration, it seems, is never destined to be fulfilled. Her Majesty can mourn with those of her people who mourn; she does not rejoice with those who rejoice. She is a paraclete in our sorrows; she is not an associate in our moments of jubilee and bliss. We are far from saying that this is not a noble feature in the character of the Sovereign, but we very humbly submit that it indicates but an imperfect conception of the duties of monarchy.

During the whole of the London season the Queen was, with the exception of two or three days, absent from the capital. At the close of the London season two distressing incidents occurred, and each of these gave the Queen the opportunity of reminding the English people of the anxiety with which she watches their welfare. The Queen was not satisfied with intimating her detestation of Colonel Baker's conduct by causing him to be dismissed from the army with ignominy. She has in the exercise of her royal discretion publicly notified her sympathy with Miss Kate Dickinson, her admiration of that young lady's heroism, and has requested that she may receive her photograph without delay. Not only this, but there has been in the public prints a correspondence, which we cannot but regard as most uncalled for and most unedifying, on the subject of the textof the missive despatched by the Queen to Miss Kate Dickinson. First it was declared that an autograph letter had reached that lady from Balmoral. That statement was denied, and we were informed that the communication was in the manuscript of Sir Thomas Biddulph. For all we know, an absolutely correct and authentic version of the details may yet be forthcoming. Pending this, the one undoubted fact is that the Queen did convey, or caused to be conveyed, to Miss Dickinson her royal admiration of the heroic qualities which she displayed in a distressing and critical position, and that Miss Dickinson's *carte de visite* adorns the photographic album of the Monarch. All this is right and proper, and praiseworthy enough. But we certainly think it would have been much better if the facts had not been published to the whole world, or if after the original account of them had been given Miss Dickinson's friends had allowed the theme to drop. Miss Dickinson very nobly resisted Colonel Baker's assault, and she has secured, as he deserved, the condign punishment and the irretrievable ruin of her assailant. With that acknowledgment of her pluck the matter might well have been allowed to end. Miss Dickinson was a noted personage and a heroine by universal consent. Indeed it might have been fancied that her notoriety would be regarded by her friends rather as matter for regret, and that they would have been glad to see the incident as speedily as possible. Events have turned out differently, and we may be quite certain that the association of Miss Dickinson's name with that of the Queen now blazoned abroad over the whole earth, will seem to many thousands of young women in England the crowning glory of an enviable achievement.

The letter sent from Balmoral to the families of those who lost their lives by the unhappy collision in the Solent bore marks of that profound and vigilant anxiety which the Queen never fails to feel for the lowest of her people. It was a melancholy affair, but quite enough has been said about it. Every one deplores the shock to the Queen's feelings, in addition to thedeaths of the three victims of the misadventure. The whole subject was ably and exhaustively treated by a leading article in the *Times* on the day after the accident, the masterly and effusive flunkeyism of which can only be accounted for on the assumption that, *pro hac vice*, a young lion had, in the absence of the *Times* editor at the 'Dukeries,' been told off from the *Daily Telegraph* office to give the leading journal the benefit of his maudlin maunderings. Intense and all-prevailing as was the national commiseration with the sufferers of the Mistletoe, we may venture to say that was not the predominant feeling or reflection which the catastrophe suggested. Imagine the conditions of the accident reversed—as they easily might have been—orthat thecraft with which theAlberta collided had not been a pleasure schooner of sixty tons but a barque of her own calibre. What might have been the sequel of their collision? The nation might at the present moment have been in mourning for the supreme loss which a nation can know, and Englishmen would be anxiously asking themselves what would be the fate of the throne and the country under a new reign. Possibly it might be argued that as the retirement of her Majesty is now almost virtually complete, the future would not be greatly different from the past, and that matters would go on pretty well as they had hitherto done. From that view we must record our serious dissent. We say unhesitatingly that a greater calamity than that which the demise of her Majesty would constitute cannot conceivably occur to England. It is true that the Queen entirely dissociates herself from the world of London. It is true that we witness in London what is to be witnessed in no other metropolis in the world—a throne without an occupant, and a capital without a court. It is true also that, socially and commercially, London—and indeed England—has a loser from this unnatural and unsatisfactory *regime*. But the traditions of the period when there was a court at St. James's still survive, the personal influence of Queen Victoria remains; and that influence and those traditions are simply but appreciably felt as the forces of a most salutary constraint throughout the whole system of English society. Fifteen years ago the English court was a pattern for the imitation of sovereigns of all nations. It was a bright exemplar of morality and honour. It was not the centre of chivalry, for chivalry is not the mode in the nineteenth century; and it was a holy of holies into which too many mediocrities made their way. But if it was not brilliant, it was respectable; and its steady light suited the genius of the English people better than intensity of fitful glitter, however frequent and however fascinating. In a moment, without note of warning, the whole fabric disappeared. The death of the Prince Consort, which was an irremediable loss to the nation, to the Queen, was an irretrievable loss to the whole nation. It was not that he had taken a part in the counsels of the State—that it was not desirable that he should have done; it was not that he was an indefatigable patron of the movement which has resulted in the universal establishment of art-schools and mechanics' institutes. A good and virtuous man, he possessed a solidity of character which gave confidence and courage to his deeply-attached consort. She inherits that faculty of appreciating excellence in military minutiæ which is one of the attributes of her race; but certainly any one who can detect with a quicker eye any irregularities or imperfections in a march-past at Windsor or in Hyde Park. It was a gratifying sight to watch her Majesty and Prince Albert upon the occasion of these martial pageants; it was more gratifying still to reflect that both Queen and Prince were in their everyday life labouring to the best of their lights for the good of the people, and striving to maintain the court as a centre of purity, and as a perpetual encouragement of all good works. In the reign immediately antecedent the standard of courtly manners and etiquette had been indeed lofty and strict; and Queen Adelaide, though she was eccentric, was above the breath of suspicion. But there were among us then, as there are among us still, men and women old enough to recollect the days of the Regency, and who were not slow to congratulate themselves on the fact that the girl Victoria when she succeeded to the crown did not succumb to any of the influences which were then at work, and which might have seemed something very like their revival.

It can only be regarded as a signal proof of the hold which her Majesty as the monarch, has over her subjects, and of the veneration of the people for their sovereign, that the Queen, after having lived for more than a decade in seclusion, is still able to exercise from time to time a controlling influence over the habits of society as well as over the practices of the court. Intensely venerated by the nation in her capacities of wife and mother, and above all for the evidence which she from time to time affords that she really does watch over her people she has but to issue a protest, and that protest is obeyed. Yet the moral and social authority vested in the Queen, the large amount of good which while living out of the world she is able to accomplish in the world, are exactly the measure of the greater benefits she might confer upon her realm if she was personally present in our midst, and of the responsibility which her Majesty incurs by her systematic abnegation of her natural position. 'Society' could not have sunk to what it now is if it had possessed during the last few years a recognised centre of courtly discipline. We are no advocates of a Puritanic asceticism, neither would we have it understood that we consider her Majesty exclusively answerable for the 'scandals'—that is the most convenient and euphemistic, as it is the most comprehensive term—which are now matters of such perpetual recurrence. We believe for ourselves that many of the social disturbances and distempers which are so discouraging to the social enthusiast and moralist are due to the circumstance that society is at the present time in a state of transition. In the first place, it must be remembered that we are witnessing a gradual removal of the old landmarks which have for years past indicated the separate orders in our social hierarchy, and such a development renders a certain degree of social demoralisation inevitable. Secondly, England, which was once insular and Boeotian, is now endeavouring to become cosmopolitan—is attempting to assimilate French modes of thought, and to naturalise domestic relationships of pure Parisian origin. Yet even thus it seems impossible that, if the Queen occupied that place in our national economy which she ought to occupy, we should have the extraordinary and disgraceful anomalies in aristocratic life which have been tolerated during the season of 1875, and which will probably multiply in the season of 1876 and its succeeding years. When the Prince's was first established, it was opened with a parade of aristocratic exclusiveness which was almost sickening. Its *habitues* were to comprise the *creme de la creme* of society. No person was to be eligible for the privilege of membership who had not been presented at court, and who was not presumably on visiting terms with half the peerage. We will not say that these patrician principles have not been duly acted up to; but we may remark that during the past summer the presence of no one has been more constant at Prince's, or the company more courted, than that of two ladies who are notoriously living upon the incomes and wearing dress and jewelry purchased with the money of gentlemen who are not their husbands. There could be no more bitter satire upon 'society in seventy-five,' we fancy, than this.

If these things are done in the green true, we may well ask, what will be done in the dry? If this is the accepted practice in the reign of the Royal Lady who is in many ways the most exemplary sovereign who ever sat upon the throne of England, what may we expect in the reign of Queen Victoria's successor? It is deplorable to contemplate what must have been the social consequences of such a accident as might have robbed England of its monarch the other day in the Solent. It is impossible to foretell what are the capacities, as the ethical arbiter of his age and the guardian of our social moralities, which the Heir Apparent may yet develop. India is said to be the school of staid deportment and severe demeanour, and perhaps the Prince of Wales may return from India something more than the pleasant, popular, genial, easy-going, and fatally good-natur d gentleman that he now is. Those are qualities which, delightful and admirable in themselves, are not those that we should desiderate in a sovereign whose business it is to exercise a social sway as well as to preside over a national empire. There was probably never yet a princess of the English reigning house who was regarded with a tithe of the personal affection and admiration which the Princess of Wales so deservedly elicits. She has endeared herself by the grace of her manner and the brightness of her presence, by her winning unaffected ways, to the people whose queen she will one day be to a degree that may well surprise those who only know the English nation from their traditional cold phlegmatic character. But sterner qualifications than the incomparable gifts which the Princess of Wales possesses are requisite in one who is to rule and in part to reform the chaos of English society. Both the Heir Apparent and his wife are surrounded by the best of counsellors and the truest of friends. But the function of these must end somewhere, and vicarious control is not in all matters within the reach of royalty itself. The Queen is the only person at all equal to the great task which we have indicated, and for this reason, if for no other, in the interests of the moral and social welfare of her people, as well as from a spirit of loyalty to the Sovereign herself, we can but repeat, with the deepest meaning and the profoundest sincerity, the time-honoured prayer 'God save the Queen.'

THE LIFE OF BUDDHA.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

Mr. Beal is an ardent student of Chinese Buddhism. Up to the time of the appearance of his work on the travels of Fa-hien, European scholars had studied the doctrines of Śâkya Muni almost entirely through the medium of the Sanskrit or Pali works on the subject. It was reserved for Mr. Beal to disclose from Chinese sources much that has proved to be of great interest, and to furnish a key to difficulties which would probably otherwise long have remained unexplained. Many of the Buddhist sculptures, at Sanchi, for instance, were unintelligible until Mr. Beal discovered in Chinese books the descriptions of the scenes which they are intended to portray, and the reader of the early Christian legend of Barlaam and Josephat has, in his work before us, an additional proof of the fact that the incidents in the narrative which are there told as relating to Josephat are no other than events in the life of Buddha.

There are, however, other points in the present work which, as Mr. Beal says in his preface, "naturally arouse curiosity and require examination"; and these are the resemblances which are to be traced between many of the incidents recorded and the events narrated in the Gospels. For example "the previous existence of Buddhisatwa in heaven, his miraculous incarnation, the songs of the Suddhrasa Devas (angels) at his birth, the events of his early childhood, his temptation in the desert, and his life of continual labour and travel," are all points of agreement with the Gospel narrative; and, were we to trace out further resemblances observable to parts of the apocryphal gospels, we might add very considerably to this list. These similarities are too numerous and too striking to allow us to look upon them as accidental. The question then arises as to the date of the original Sanskrit work from the Chinese version of which Mr. Beal has translated. Of this work, the *Abhinishkramana Sutra*, Mr. Beal considers that several versions have appeared in Chinese, the earliest of which is said by the author of a well-known Chinese Encyclopædia to have been made in the eleventh year of the reign of the Emperor Ming-te of the Han Dynasty (A.D. 69), by the priest Chu-fa-lan. If this statement could be shown to be correct, a date considerably earlier must be assigned to the Sanskrit original. But the Chinese text of Chu-fa-lan's book has been lost, and the only ground therefore on which Mr. Beal founds his belief here expressed is that the work has given rise to the Buddhist legends bearing the same Chinese title as the version of the *Abhinishkramana Sutra* made five hundred years later, of which the volume before us is a translation. Of course this is evidence in favour of the theory that Chu-fa-lan's work was a translation of the same original, but it does not amount to positive proof. It should, however, be taken in conjunction with the testimony afforded by the supposed date of the Buddhist ruins recently discovered in India.

The narrative begins, like a monkish book of the middle ages, at the beginning of all things, and Buddha is represented as recounting in detail to his faithful disciple, Ananda, the different names of his predecessors. The reons have been many thousands of years, and the incarnations of the Devas, it is announced that Bodhisatwa is about to descend from heaven to be born on earth, "not for the purpose of gaining wealth, or enjoying the pleasures of sense; but . . . simply to give peace and rest to all flesh; and to remove all sorrow and grief from the world," and "to preach the incomparable truth." After due consideration, the family of King Suddhodana was chosen as that into which Buddha should be born; and thus it came to pass that Queen Maya, one night, dreamed that she saw "a six-tusked white elephant, his head coloured like a ruby, descend through space and enter her right side," and at the same instant Buddha descended from heaven and rested in perfect peace in the side of the Queen. At the time drew near that she should be delivered, she returned to her father's house, and beneath the shadow of a tree in the garden she brought forth her son. Instantly there shone around a marvellous light, while the Devas chanted in exultation, "All joy be to you, Queen Maya! rejoice and be glad! for this child you have born is holy." The babe then "forthwith walked seven steps towards each quarter of the horizon; and as he walked at each step there sprang from beneath the earth a lotus flower; and as he looked steadfastly in each direction, his mouth uttered these words, looking towards towards the East, he said in no childish accents-but according to the words of the Gatha plainly pronounced, 'In all the world I am the very chief; from this day forth my births are finished.'"

Now at this time there dwelt at peace above the thirty-three heavens an aged Rishi, called Asita, who had heard of the appearance of Bodhisatwa, went to pay his respects to the babe. Having seen and admired the wondrous child, he addressed the King in these words:—

Alas, I am old, and stricken with years;
My time of departure is close at hand;
Reflecting on this strange meeting at his birth
I rejoice and am glad.
What happiness from the birth of this child shall ensue!
The misery—the wretchedness—of men, shall disappear;
And at his bidding peace and joy shall everywhere flourish.

And he added the prophecy that, if the babe became a soldier, he would be a supreme Buddha. These words ever remained in the recollection of the King, and when Bodhisatwa grew up to be nineteen years of age he consulted with his ministers as to the best means to prevent his following such a religious life. Following their advice, he established three separate palaces, where "the prince passed his time in the midst of a hundred thousand most beautiful and accomplished women, enjoying every species of delight, and receiving every service and attention from their hands, whilst these, adorned with every kind of ornament of gold, silver, and precious stones, conspired to amuse and gratify him with music and dancing." Thus the King hoped to banish from his mind all knowledge of sorrow and suffering, and he might have been successful had not the prince's good genius, the Devaputra T'so Ping exerted himself to snatch him from the vices which were darkening his mind and deluding his senses. With this object T'so Ping miraculously caused the songs of the ladies of the harem to change suddenly into the laughter of Nirvana instead of fostering in him lustful desires, and to suggest to him the idea of passing beyond the garden walls into the outer world. The enchantment soon worked its end, and the prince ordered his charioteer to make ready his chariot. The King in the meantime heard of his son's intention and straightway gave orders that the city should be thoroughly swept and garnished, and that every thing offensive either to sight or smell should be banished from the prince's view as well as any object calculated to suggest to the prince the idea of old age, disease or death. But here again T'so Ping interfered to defeat the scheme of the King. As the prince drove through the streets of the city his eyes rested upon the form of an old man, whose shrivelled skin, bald head, empty jaws and bent body excited his surprise and compassion. "Wh t human form is this" he cried, "so miserable and so shocking to behold?" "Great prince," replied the charioteer, "this man is what is called 'old,'" and he then went on to explain that old age with its infirmities is the lot of all those who live out their span. The incident at first shocked the prince, who returned to the palace saddened and dismayed but the increased means of indulgences and objects of desire which the King drew in his way soon destroyed the effect of his adventure and he again gave himself up to the enjoyment of carnal pleasures and pursuits.

Again T'so Ping caused the prince to drive abroad, and though strict directions were repeated by the King for the cleansing and purifying of the city, yet it so happened that a sick man, filthy and miserable, with cramped limbs and swollen body," obtruded himself on the notice of the prince. Again the prince had recourse to his charioteer for information as to the new experience, and when he learnt that sickness and ill-health were common to all living creatures, he returned to the palace and "sat pensively and sadly reflecting on this truth which he had learnt." After a while he again mounted his chariot and drove into the city. This time he met a corpse being carried to the grave, while the young women, tearing their hair and beating their breasts, followed on either side of the bier. At first he wondered with amazement why the man should "lie there on his bed, covered with strange-coloured garments," but when the light dawned upon him, and when, in reply to the question, "Hum! also die?" he was told that his "sacred body must come to this, and die," he returned to his palace and sat down silently to ponder on death and the impermanency of all things. It was necessary now that, having had experience of the misery of flesh in his lot of all those who live to overcome them; and so, on his next excursion into the city, he met a Shaman, or begging priest, who expatiated to him on the virtue of regarding all objects of sense as transitory, of thinking no evil and of doing none, of doing good to all, and of thus finding deliverance for himself and of giving life to all mankind. The prince was so impressed with these lofty aims that he descended from his chariot and bowed himself to the ground before the Shaman, and then, entering the palace, announced to the King his intention to become a mendicant and to seek Nirvana. This only made the King redouble his efforts to keep his son within the palace walls. The ladies of the harem were urged to use every while to engross the prince in pleasure. But vain were their endeavours; the prince passed amongst them unmoved, and that very night, while all save himself slept, he rose, and quietly mounting his favourite steed Kantaka, passed out of the city. As he rode through the streets, Mara Raja, the cruel and malignant, fearing the consequences of his becoming a recluse, caused by his spiritual power all sorts of strange shrieks and cries to be heard in the air, and all kinds of weird and horrible sights to meet him in the way. But the prince was not to be daunted, and when arrived at a safe distance from the palace, he got off his horse, and having cast from him his jewels and ornaments and exchanged his princely robe for the garment of a passing hunter, he assumed the life of a recluse.

But this onward path towards a perfect state of enlightenment, was strewn with difficulties. He had to overcome the entreaties of his father to return to the place; he had to match himself in wordy disputes against trained casuists belonging to other and corrupt forms of faith; he had to endure fasting accompanied by temptations from the messengers of Mara Raja, and he had to withstand the enticements to sensual vice held out to him in tempting array by Mara Raja, the cruel and malignant. Out of all these fires he came like tried gold, and, having passed through the various grades of priesthood and probation, and so having cast away for ever all remnants of selfishness and evil desire, he attained to supreme wisdom. His lustful heart was destroyed, and with it all sources of sorrow. From henceforth his life became that of a teacher, and with many parables, not a few of which appear in disguised forms in the story books of Eastern and Western lands, he expounded his doctrines to his followers and disciples.

* *The Romantic Legend of Sakya Buddha* appeals to a large class of readers. Archæologists, ethnologists, mythologists, and the ordinary readers of books will find in its pages much interesting matter and much valuable information. Of the accuracy of Mr. Beal's translation we are unable to speak from personal knowledge, since we are not acquainted with the original; but having compared for review other translations of Mr. Beal from the Chinese, we may fairly apply the doctrine *ex uno disce omnes* to this one, and so doing we have no hesitation in proclaiming this to be a faithful version of a very interesting book.

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I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.
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GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never found anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poo a, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

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TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

DOMESTIC SERVICE FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

(*Standard*, August 30.)

Nobody can deny the great interest of the question dealt with by Mrs. Crawshay in her paper read last Thursday before the British Association, at Bristol. One of the most prominent problems of the age is the difficulty of finding employment for ladies in reduced circumstances, and no well-meant effort to solve it should be denied its tribute of respect. Mrs. Crawshay's suggestion is, that ladies should be employed as domestic servants, whom, in order to soften down the proposal, she calls by the American name of "helps," and she has some right to speak upon the subject, as she has tried the experiment in her own house. There is certainly this much in favour of her scheme, that while some ladies cannot get a living, other ladies cannot get servants. Here is the work for which there is a scarcity of workers, and there are the workers for whom there is a scarcity of work. Why not bring the two together, the supply to the demand? The class from which our domestic servants used formerly to be recruited is growing less and less willing to supply them; while those who do go to service are far more troublesome and independent than is at all agreeable to their employers. An influx into the market of a superior class of servaants would have the effect, perhaps, of bringing them to their senses. And we have no doubt that ladies, like gentlemen, would work, if they undertook to do it, much more thoroughly and conscientiously than the present race of servants. They are just as strong, and education always teaches people more or less to take pride in doing work good. We would back half a dozen young ladies to scrub floors, make beds, clean plate, and wait at table against any half dozen girls we can indiscriminately from the register office. We have no doubt for their ability, therefore, to make good servants. And some of our readers may remember, perhaps, in one of Mr. Peacock's novels the description of a house where the master was waited upon, in all innocence, by six or seven very pretty girls, all well educated and capable of appreciating literature, who, they were told, "ladies," and they did not scrub the floors. But they had received the education of ladies; and showed how superior it made them to the ordinary class of servants for a great many menial occupations. We do not think there is much in the objection that by using ladies for servants we should be cutting blocks with razors. It is better for the razors to cut blocks than to be idle and rust. The real objection to the plan lies deeper than this; namely, that it would be making money alone the test of social position, to the exclusion of birth and culture. When the real lady was in the kitchen, and the vulgar parvenu in the parlour, a social revolution would be inaugurated, the end of which nobody can tell. This is the strong theoretical objection to Mrs. Crawshay's scheme. But the practical are just as strong. Ladies might be found quite capable of household work, and might beat the present race of servants on their own ground. But that is not the point. The question is how are they to mix with them, and how if they do not mix with them they are to retain the character of servants.

Mrs. Crawshay tried the experiment for twelve months. During that time she employed ladies as her upper servants, and not a single change took place among the women servants during the whole time. In the next ten months, when the superiors were no ladies, she had less than seven changes. This is satisfactory, of course, as far as it goes. But it must be evident to everybody that a much longer experiment would be necessary to enable us to form anything like a trustworthy deduction. But the worst of Mrs. Crawshay's paper is that it omits the very thing which everybody will most want to know, namely, on what terms the lady servants are to serve. She tells us, indeed, that she allowed them to use the front door, but owns that this was a mistake, from which we may infer that her plan contemplates their being treated as servants, and not as something half-way between servants and companions. Indeed, if she only meant the latter the paper was superfluous, because plenty of ladies are in that situation as it is. And we must presume, therefore that by lady servants she means ladies who, to use a common phrase, sink their gentility and work and live like other household domestics. We want to know, therefore, how these lady helps get on with their fellow-servants. If they constitute a privileged class, on a level with male servants out of livery, how are they expected to comport themselves towards these? If they find it easy work to regulate their demeanour towards a scullerymaid, how do they manage with the butler? If there is a "lady's" room down stairs there is also a "gentleman's," the inmates of which would probably feel themselves quite on a level with their female neighbours. Mrs. Crawshay cannot mean that any girl brought up in the position of a lady till nineteen or twenty years of age could endure to associate on familiar terms with butlers and valets. Would Mrs. Crawshay herself desire it? We wish to say nothing against that very estimable class of society to whom we are indebted for so much that is delightful both in our homes and in our pantomimes. Still a prejudice exists which denies that they are associates for young ladies. And if these can only reap the benefit of Mrs. Crawshay's charitable device by changing their natures, we should be unwilling to congratulate them on the result. If ladies are to turn housemaids it seems to us that we must go a step further, and induce gentlemen to turn footmen. This new version of High Life below Stairs would have its advantages, inasmuch as the same girl might at once be lady's maid and governess, and the same gentleman both brush his young master's clothes and prepare him for Eton or Oxford. The only difficulty would be how to dispose of those who are now required as lady's maids. They must go back to the agricultural districts, we suppose, and help to lower wages. One occasionally hears complaints now that the younger sons of the aristocracy are elbowing the middle classes out of employments that used to be appropriated to them. If the middle classes turn round in their turn, and if, driven from above out into the lower ones, they would only be acting on the law of self-preservation, and we should see the principle of natural selection in full force. If poor ladies and gentlemen are capable of making better servants than poor people who are neither, and are willing to perform the work, the latter must go to the wall. But we do not believe in the possibility of mixing the two together, and if it were possible